50 cents

California GARDEN

SINCE 1909 AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1966 VOL. 57, NO. 4

DAHLIAS • FUCHSIAS • ROSES

THE MAN BEHIND THE DEL MAR FAIR

FLORAL EVENTS

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1966

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAMS

Third Tuesday, 8 p.m. Floral Building, Balboa Park

Chairman — Captain Charles E. A. Spiegel

Regular Meeting, September 20, 1966, 8 p.m.

Chief S. N. Simpson of the San Diego Fire Department has arranged for the showing of colored movies of the Beverly Hills fire that will make you feel you've been living through it. The department will also have good advice to home owners on fire retardant planting and canyon clean-up.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION CLASSES, FLORAL BUILDING, BALBOA PARK

For information, call Mrs. Roland Hoyt, Chairman, 296-2757

1. Creative Arts Group, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Call Mrs. Hoyt for time of meeting. Mrs. Eugene Whigham has consented to be Co-Chairman with Mrs. Hoyt for the year 1966 - 67.
2. Flower Arrangement Demonstration Class, 9:30 a.m. Last Monday of each month. Instructor: Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick assisted by Mrs. Frances Schoeneman.

GARDEN TOURS FOR MEMBERS

Garden Tours for Members of Floral Association will be discontinued for the present because of the illness of Miss Alice Mary Greer who planned and made all arrangements for gardens to be visited and hostesses to greet visitors.

FLOWER SHOWS

AUGUST

1-12	34th annual Field Science & Conservation Workshop	Santa Barbara U.C. Extension
6- 7	DAHLIA SHOW	CONFERENCE BLDG. BALBOA PARK San Diego County Dahlia Society
6- 7	5th ANNUAL SHADE PLANT SHOW	WESTCHESTER WOMANS' CLUB LOS ANGELES 8020 Alvestone Ave., Los Angeles Western Br. American Begonia Society
13-14	BEGONIA SHOW	FAIR GROUNDS, COSTA MESA Orange Co. Br. American Begonia Soc.
20-Sept. 5	JULIAN ANNUAL WEED SHOW	JULIAN COMMUNITY HALL
26-28	SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY FAIR & FLOWER SHOW	GOLDEN GATE PARK San Francisco

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of

CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE

Among Our Contributors

James Watson, President of the San Diego Fuchsia Society, started growing fuchsias for Walter Andersen Nursery and became so interested that he ended up with 300 to 400 varieties of his own. He returned to San Diego after his tour of duty in the services and raises camellias, ferns and other shade plants, too.

Jean Kenneally, internationally known for her prize-winning roses, is also a Show Judge and Consulting Rosarian. She has won the Warwick Urn, the J. Horace McFarland trophy, the Pfitzer bowl and numerous other trophies and ribbons.

Charles F. Harbison, Curator of Entomology at the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park, feels that one must study plants with insects as you need both to understand either. His love of cacti was instilled by his mother, a painter of wild flowers back in the 1870s.

Penny Bunker, Publicity Chairman for the San Diego Botanical-Garden Foundation inc. is a Floral Association Board member, was President of the Fuchsia Society, working up from the ranks. She worked with the San Diego Nurserymen to convince San Diego that we needed a City Flower.

Joan Betts is known to most San Diegans as the Editor of the Green Thumb Calendar sold to benefit the Childrens' Hospital. She is a long time member of the San Diego Floral Association and has held many important posts in various civic organizations. She is presently editor of Symphonic Notes for the Womens' Committee of the San Diego Symphony.

Betty Springer Van Dusen lives in a charming Swiss type chalet in Descanso with her husband and children. They also raise iris commercially there. She is a State College graduate and is talented in music and art as well as writing.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

August - September, 1966

Vol. 57 No. 4

THE COVER

"Miss San Diego," Achievement Medal Winner, featured by San Diego County Dahlia Society for Mass Plantings in San Diego County for the 200th Anniversary Celebration in 1969. *Photo courtesy of Comstock Dahlia Gardens*

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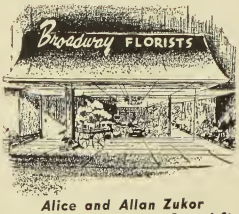

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OPUNTIA SERPENTINA

Seventh in a Series of Articles on the Native Cacti of San Diego County

by R. Mitchel Beauchamp

Probably the first truly exciting experience which I can recall with the native cacti of the county was when I discovered my first Snake Cholla, *Opuntia serpentina*. I was hiking through the hills to the south of Bonita and looking for some "easy" plants to "key-out" with my newly-acquired book, *A California Flora* by Dr. Philip A. Munz. As I walked through the brush I spotted a very strange-looking cactus which I had never before seen. I began to search through the book and soon found that there were only two coastal chollas in the county. The first one was the common Coastal Cholla which everyone knows because of its fame as the "Jumping Cactus." That left only one other choice which, of course, was *O. serpentina*. The plant consisted of centrally radiating, slender joints that crawled along the ground and intermittently raised their heads as if to see where they were going; hence the name, Snake Cholla.

One advantage the Snake Cholla has over the other chollas is that the joints do not disarticulate as easily as some of the other infamous "Jumping Cactus." The fact that it does not "jump" and the scarcity of *O. serpentina* make the cactus one of the more desirable chollas for the collector or even the home garden.

San Diego County is at the northern limit of the range of *O. serpentina* which extends southward for about one hundred thirty miles into Baja California. The Snake Cholla is not common in the county and has its distribution limited to the south, coastal section of the county. Since San Diego County is the only location where *O. serpentina* if found, with the exception of Baja California, and since the plant was first discovered in San Diego in 1836 by the early botanist, Thomas Nuttall, it is often called the San Diego Cholla.

The flowers of the Snake Cholla, which bloom from April to mid-June, are not too spectacular when compared to the flowers of some of the other chollas. The fruit, which is set later in the summer, is not the juicy fruit of its cousin, the Prickly Pear, but rather an unattractive, dry, spine-covered fruit filled with large white seeds. The seeds must be a food staple for the rodents because I have seen very few fruits without the usual entry hole through which the seeds are removed by the rodents.

Although it is rare, the Snake Cholla can be seen in still a few areas. On Point Loma it grows along the slope east of the old Seawater Conversion Plant. Other areas include Telegraph Canyon and some of the side canyons on the west side of Otay Mesa. Wherever the Snake Cholla grows it is usually in association with the Coastal Cholla, *O. prolifera*. The two plants easily hybridize and the sterile hybrid is intermediate in many respects, which is usually the case with most natural hybrids.

Mesa College Gets New Horticulture Building

Mesa College will add a $57,200 horticultural unit, with the recent approval by the City Board of Education. The new complex will be located northwest of the present college, on land acquired from the city in 1964.

Buildings will be situated as far as possible from the future extension of Marlesta Drive and Genesee Avenue to avoid the effects of fumes from traffic on the seed beds and plants.

The unit will be used to grow plants more noted for their beauty than their usefulness. About 50% of the cost will come to San Diego from the federal Vocational Education Act Fund.

WINNERS!

Winners of Free Subscriptions to CALIFORNIA GARDEN drawings at the Del Mar Fair are:

Gwen Combs
7271 Jamacha Rd., San Diego 92114

Mrs. Glen Mitchell
1672 Via Eliza, San Diego 92021

Axel Perman
4765 71st St., La Mesa

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DAHLIA "MISS SAN DIEGO" TO BE FEATURED AT THE DAHLIA SHOW

by Larry Sisk

THIS year's big dahlia show in the Conference Building, Balboa Park, will revive interest in a famous dahlia of former years.

Its name is **Miss San Diego,** still a strong competitor for top honors in its class, in spite of the fact that it probably is the oldest.

Miss San Diego is a medium-sized dahlia of about 8 inches in diameter, an attractive incurved cactus with coloring a blend of pink and yellow.

The flower was originated and introduced in 1946 by R. Paul Comstock, famous San Diego hybridizer who operates a large dahlia garden at Solana Beach.

Miss San Diego was a top winner in dahlia shows all over the country for more than a decade, and continues to be a formidable contender wherever shown. It is the dahlia pictured on the medal of the San Diego County Dahlia Society, awarded each year for best show entries.

Dahlia fanciers of San Diego decided to rebuild the bloom's popularity this year, and especially for San Diego's birthday celebration in 1969. Many of them are growing **Miss San Diego,** and the Comstock Gardens are offering a trophy for the best specimen at the San Diego show.

Prior to its introduction, **Miss San Diego** took top seedling honors in its first competition in Ingelwood in 1944. In succeeding years it was certified on all trial ground honor rolls of the country, and was awarded dahliadom's top honor, an Achievement Medal. It was scored as high as 85.8 on a scale where 85 is excellent.

In addition to **Miss San Diego,** the Balboa Park Dahlia Show will be graced by other famous old favorites as well as by many spectacularly attractive and colorful specimens from the current crop. On exhibition also will be the new seedlings, trying to make the grade as tomorrow's contenders on the show tables of the world.

The San Diego show is well known, wherever dahlias are grown all over the world, as one of the places where top winners are exhibited for the first time. It has been the starting place for such other Comstock originations as the world's-best **First Lady;** the current largest-in-show contender, **Lulu Pattie,** and many others, such as those named for Art Linkletter, Florence Chadwick, and Maureen Connolly.

Among other famous dahlias seen for the first time at the San Diego show were **Five Star General,** also introduced in 1946, and originated by Cy Ramage of Chula Vista; **Princess Dianne,** originated by Roy Partain of San Diego, and **Hazel Harper,** originated by the late Mrs. George Harper of San Diego.

All of these famous ones will be among the thousands of blooms on display this year.

Although most of the exhibitors are dahlia fanciers, specialists, and hobby growers, all gardeners are invited to exhibit their dahlias at the show. There are special classes for the novice exhibitor, and show officials are on hand to help those who want to show for their first time.

Henry Boyd, president of the San Diego County Dahlia Society, says that he expects this year's show to be as large or larger than shows of the last few years, each of which had about 4,000 blooms on exhibit.

In addition to the classes for all types of exhibitors—classified according to their years of showing experience—this show is famous for its large array of dahlia arrangements.

Mrs. Mildred Middleton, one of San Diego's leading arrangers, is in charge of the artistic section of the show.

Arrangers, as well as specimen bloom growers, from all over Southern California, will converge on the show with their entries.

The show opens at 2 p.m. Saturday, August 6, and closes at 8 p.m. Hours for the show Sunday, August 7, are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Photo courtesy of Comstock Dahlia Gardens

Miss San Diego, **a pink-orange blend, is an incurved laciniated cactus. Seed Parents are a yellow laciniated cactus *"Beaute"* from Holland and a pink straight cactus from Australia *"Splendid."***

COMING! HORTICULTURE CLASS IN SAN DIEGO

Watch for the announcement of horticultural classes by the San Diego Botanical-Garden Foundation Inc. It is expected that they will be begun in September but plans are not ready for announcement at the time of our going to press.

The possibilities of both a daytime and evening class are being explored. The course is planned to interest young people in increasing their knowledge of growing plants, but the young of all ages are welcomed. Courses were begun last year on an experimental basis and a great deal of enthusiasm was shown by the students that attended, so a much larger enrollment is being planned for.

Call Bob Lamp at 444-6664 for further information or watch the daily papers.

Greenbelts Along Freeways May Aid Smog Problems

Professor Albert F. Bush of the University of California at Los Angeles has proposed half-mile wide "greenbelts" along both sides of our freeways, where no one—not even the private home owner, would be permitted to burn anything. He states "people near freeways are now breathing air that has been diluted with less than one thousand parts of fresh air to one part of automobile exhaust. For a sound air environment, we believe that the proportion should be at least 2,000 to one. THERE MUST EVENTUALLY BE A SOUND OVER-ALL MANAGEMENT OF OUR AIR RESOURCES."

The concept of fresh air as a natural resource is new. But it is time that we began recognizing it as such, and treating it with all the attention we now are spending on clean water and the conservation of the soil.

The open spaces, converted to parks, could make for a healthier air balance in two ways. First the unpolluted fresh air of the parks could dilute and diminish the smog concentration above the freeways and make for healthier, safer riders on the freeways. Second, the green vegetation of the greenbelt plantings would actually remove pollutants from the atmosphere and restore oxygen. The "greenbelt" idea may not be as visionary as it seems to some people now, for in the future, fresh air to breathe by healthy people may be regarded as a necessary part of government expenditures for its citizens.

Fuchsias for Tomorrow

by James Watson

Photo by Mackintosh
CURTAIN CALL

Photo by Mackintosh
BLUE LAGOON

FUCHSIA is pronounced Fewshia (popular); correctly Fewksia, since it was named for Leonhard Fuchs, a German botanist and physician (1501-1566).

Right now I wish I knew somebody with a crystal ball who could look into the future and tell what kind of new fuchsias we are going to have five, ten or even fifteen years from now. Fuchsia hybridizers have worked long and diligently and have succeeded in producing better new fuchsias. I believe that this progress will continue, probably at an accelerated rate. One of the aims of the good grower should be to see fuchsias blooming in his garden during the entire season from March to November here in California. A continuity of bloom can be attained in any fuchsia garden by keeping the plants healthy, hardy and happy. A repetition of bloom can be hastened by removing the spent fuchsia bloom as soon as possible. The plant's energy will go immediately into producing another flower instead of a seed pod.

A few familiar principles will serve as guides toward the solution of color problems in the garden, and simplify the confusing wealth of information and theories on color. The flowers themselves, in large masses, should be found within the limits of pastel colors, with brighter and more striking accents chosen carefully and used sparingly.

Selection of Varieties

Angela Leslie is a very large double type with a corolla of deep pink; sepals are well recurving of medium pink, tipped pea green. The intensity of color of the corolla is further enhanced by small spots and veins of rose coloring. A beautiful fuchsia that is pleasing and reliable.

Blue Lagoon is a basket type, with huge corolla of medium blue. The sepals are red. The blooms last a long time on the bush and the flowers get larger with age. The foliage is medium. This plant makes a nice shower-type standard. It is highest in rating, with a performance score of 88, which makes this variety one of the best to own.

Brigadoon is a tall, willowy grower that can be used in a hanging basket. The tube and recurved long, broad sepals are pink, with inside sepals of crepe texture with light green tips. The double corolla is violet blue overlaid and marbled near the base and on the outside petals with fuchsia pink. The large long buds open into very large flowers. This is a good steady performer which blooms freely.

Capri is a trailer or low bush. The corolla is a giant double with heavily petalled blooms in a deep rich blue violet. The sepals are broad and granular around a glistening white short thick tube. The foliage is medium sized. The sharp color contrast plus perfect classic form, makes Capri one of the finer introductions of Schwabel and Pakesen.

Embarcadero is a trailer type. The corolla is extra large double purple fading to rose. The sepals are light pink, tipped rose. The foliage is medium size, and it is a good fuchsia for continuity of bloom.

Fireball is a trailer type. The corolla is large double, ruddy purple with splashes of carmine at the base of the petals as the flower matures. Some petals turn a blueish purple which again changes into a red of great brilliancy. The sepals are broad upturned bright carmine tipped with green. It has a short red tube. This fuchsia is unusual for its many color changes as the large flowers mature. It is an outstanding bloomer.

Impudence is a very tall upright to 10 feet with interesting unusual flowers. The corolla is made up of four round white petals beautifully veined in rose, which open perfectly flat. Sepals are long slim light red. It is an early and continuous bloomer and is resistant to the heat.

Lady Beth is an upright or it may be trained as a trailer. The corolla is a giant double bright violet blue with a phosphorescent sheen. Some of the center petals roll giving it the form of an orchid. Sepals are pale rose, thick creped. It is pleasing, likeable and reliable.

Little Sister is a low upright bush fine for pot or tub culture. The corolla is single of palest orchid deepening to rose-lilac at the petal edges. Sepals are upturned of light phlox-pink decidedly tipped with green. It has a waxy pink tube. It is a low bushy grower with small foliage. Masses of medium sized flowers bloom a little late, but the flowers hold up in heat better than most. Absolutely a must in every fuchsia collection.

Montezuma can be basket or upright type. The double corolla is very large of dark orange-red, the sepals long and pointed of semi dark orange red. The foliage is medium size. This 1966 introduction is distinctive enough to be worthy of a place in any garden.

Special Fuchsia Care.

If California fuchsias are mulched heavily with fir bark or steer manure; and if fed to maintain rather than force growth; if protected from insects by a regular spraying or dusting program —there appears to be few varieties which will not give continued satisfaction.

Soil. Fuchsias prefer moderately to highly fertile soil of medium texture with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5 (The median or neutral is pH7 so this is slightly acid.) Here are some mixtures that have worked successfully for me. There is nothing sacred about their proportions to prevent anyone from making any change that seems according to common sense. (a) 50% peat moss (Canadian and German spaghnum are most satisfactory) 50% fine sand; (b) 3 parts sand, 3 parts peat moss, 1 part leafmold, 1 part thoroughly rotted manure with ½ cup bonemeal and 2 cups broken charcoal (¼ inch and smaller) to each peck of the mixture. The last element is not essential but it does help make the mixture light and well aerated, which is desirable.

Fertilizing. For organic fertilizers we have found commercial chemical fertilizer and Milorganite to be good. Dealers offer many kinds. A complete fertilizer includes nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and other elements. The formula 10-10-5 on the package means that it contains 10 parts nitrogen, 10 parts phosphorus and 5 parts potash, all of which are needed by the plant. The soil should be wet before feeding any plant and watered after feeding. Otherwise the plant can be badly damaged by fertilizers of any type.

Watering. During the summer months ahead, shower your fuchsias or fog overhead frequently to create a humid atmosphere. Spraying the foliage, the ground, walkways, shrubbery, lath structures or the trees that shade the fuchsias will cause the temperature to drop several degrees in a matter of minutes. Never water when the sun is directly on the plant. Do not allow plants to become either dry or soggy wet. Either condition can cause their death in a few days.

Controlling insects. Insects which feed on fuchsias are generally sucking insects except for the Caterpillars. White fly, mealy bug, red spider and thrip are number one enemies, but most of them can be controlled if sprays and dusts are applied with some degree of regularity. There are several good sprays and dusts available. Cygon, nicotine sulphate, commonly known as Black Leaf 40, and Malathion 50% can be used to combat fuchsia pests. All prepared insecticides contain directions for their use, which should be followed carefully. Otherwise, tender foliage may be badly damaged. Many of the newer sprays have toxic qualities and need careful handling in their use, and above all be kept in a safe place out of the reach of children and pets.

Pruning. Pruning is fun—and it's easy! All you have to do is cut off a branch. But there is a difference between good pruning and bad pruning. Don't prune until danger of frost is past in the spring. The amateur will need to know how to prune four types of fuchsia: Basket, upright shrub; standard (tree type with terminal crown of foliage) and trellis.

Basket. Cut back to the edge of the basket, can or pot, and remove all dead wood to promote bushiness of old and young plants. The tips of new shoots may be pinched out as soon as they have made 3 pairs of new leaves.

Upright shrub. Thin the plant; remove all crossed branches; cut back to the strongest green buds about two-thirds of the way down the stems. Those fuchsias which throw out long branches can be cut more severely than the short compact bush types. Pinch tips on all of them to promote bushiness and get more flowers.

Standard or tree type. Prune to top back to two or three nodes for new growth.

Trellis type. Encourage the leaders by cutting off branches which grow forward or crossing. Tie the leaders to the trellis so that new growth will fall in cascades to the front.

All clippings from your fuchsia pruning should be burned and not tossed on the compost bin nor left lying around on your fuchsia beds where insects will multiply and other undesirable characters will be encouraged to make their presence known.

FUCHSIA FORMS, Left to right: *Photo by Mackintosh*
Top—La Rosita, Curtain Call, Sherl Ann, First Love;
2nd—Danny Boy, Violet Gem, Angela Leslie, Frenchi;
3rd—Maytime, Pink Ruffles, Brigadoon, Thetis;
4th—Bonanza, Streamliner, Pink Galore, Crackerjack.

What Makes the Floral Display in the Southern California Exposition

SUCH A FAIR?

by Alice M. Clark

THE answer is Robert Lamp who has been Superintendent of Floriculture there for the past five years. Since 1958 when the San Diego Floral Association made its first entry in that show, it has been interesting to watch the displays develop until now this fair rates tops of its kind in California and even across the nation. Part of this is because the racetrack lease makes the organization self-supporting. Other assets are the great selectivity of plant materials that can be raised in this climate and the skill of hybridists and growers in improving their specialties.

Few people realize the horticultural richness of San Diego County. Up the coast, plastic shelters burgeon with huge carnations, the official San Diego flower, and a new dwarf variety more suited to home culture has made its bow. From the fields and propagating houses that have caused the name, Paul Ecke, to be synonymous with poinsettias, new plants with off-season blooms, as well as a pure white type, were introduced at the fair for the first time. Gerberas of unusual size, with the cut and splash of flashing rockets; gladioli of rare colors and stately stance, so well suited to the florist art; pelargoniums with big ruffled whorls of vibrant color; and the latest in roses from southern hybridizers, vie in the exhibitions. Tuberous begonias, dazzling in color and form, brook no competition. Rhizomatous and fibrous begonias, a world of ferns, and baskets of pendant pastel fuchsias thrive in partial shade. Fabulous collections of platyceriums (the elk-horn ferns from Never-Never land), anthuriums from the tropics and breath-taking varieties of orchids form some of the materials of exotic landscapes. In dryer areas, the wondrous forms and colors in the cacti and succulent families typify Modern Art in the plant world. From all of these come the plant fabrics that are woven into the colorful tapestry that makes up the floral fair at Del Mar. Only a master weaver can put it together.

To marshal all these plants into pleasing garden patterns requires ability and mental agility in many different fields. It takes a knowledge of landscape design that will provide equal divisions of space with pleasing and varied contours, plus wide walks for good circulation within a limited acreage. It necessitates timely changes to present fresh vistas and an alertness to new trends of plant interest. This year the lily pool gave way to a finely staged presentation of Bonsai. The rather limited exhibits of both Bonsai and Cacti, a few years ago, have been increased to feature spaces. Flower arrangements that used to perch in any available spaces now boast step-back shelves and frames with appropriate backgrounds. Competition in "Grandma's Garden" introduces a relaxing and delightful sense of fun and imagination. The three entries were so good that each judge selected a different one for first place. Where there are no competitive gardens, the overall decorative feeling of the fair is enhanced by colorful plantings in permanent beds around the racetrack and other official areas. Good landscaping also provides for the most comfortable climatic atmosphere for both plants and people. This was achieved by expanded areas of shade cloth that cover the picnic space and part of the mall, where there are welcome rows of back-to-back chairs for both resting and viewing.

Bob Lamp not only knows his plants but he has a practical insight into exhibitor's problems. In the old days each entrant provided everything from background to soil, in addition to his plants. Now huge mounds of compost, a fine stockpile of rocks, cement blocks, suitable backgrounds and handy outlets for water effects and lights are available. Best of all are squares of dichondra turfing that can be used to give the lush greenness of established gardens. When exhibiting is made easier, the results are better. Artistic progress, especially in Garden Club entries has resulted. I overheard a

Photo courtesy Del Mar Fair

Robert Lamp, Superintendent of Floriculture, at the Southern California Exposition and San Diego County Fair.

visitor telling his boys to keep their eyes open for ideas to improve their home grounds, which is another good step in the direction of community beautification.

The head of this floral show not only knows the technique of putting on a fair but he also knows the heart of it, which is people, both exhibitors and viewers. He is as sensitive to their needs as to those of the plants. He wants them all to be happy and to create an atmosphere of serenity in the area. With endless details to handle, he never seems hurried, never too busy to listen, with patience, good humor and a sincere desire to find the best solution to each problem; but once made, his decisions stand. An extensive acquaintance and pleasant relationship with all the growers in the county often enables him to find quick replacements if some entries cannot show. He has a fine office staff (many were there before him) and they, along with his other assistants, seem imbued with his spirit of cooperation.

To polish all the facets of his superintendent's job, Bob works hard for seven months. In January he concentrates on entries, award money and classes. He then makes a master plan and spends three months working it out with the carpenters. Gardeners (one has been working there for 22 years) come next to fill in the picture, followed by endless conferences with the exhibitors and the grand scramble of installations and judgings, plus maintenance, policing and security problems. Lest time hang heavy during the fair, several hundred floral pieces receive the Lamp touch. These include floral blankets, and horseshoes for the race winners, floral bouquets for all kinds of champion livestock, even for retiring horses, and decorations for the horse-show banquet. After the rocket's red glare has faded, the clean-up squads move in for a couple of weeks to leave the area shipshape for the next year's operation.

When the fair is over wouldn't you know that this plantsman would take a busman's holiday to care for his ranch in Jamacha Valley, part of the 800 acres purchased by his father who settled there in 1929! Back on the Nebraska farm, where Robert was born, the senior Lamp, who had a degree in Animal Husbandry from the University of Nebraska, was nationally known for his breeding of registered livestock that won blue ribbons in Chicago and New York, and for his prize-winning vegetables, particularly for the Great Lakes strain of lettuce which he hybridized.

In San Diego the elder Mr. Lamp continued to grow vegetables and flowers and later entered the florist business. Bob and his three sisters learned the trade by osmosis and only one brother stuck to farming. Eventually Alice Zukor, who sponsors such a good show in San Diego on Carnation Day, and Mr. Zukor took over the Broadway Florists and Mrs. Hummel and her husband became the owners of the Rainford Flower Shop. A third sister, now deceased, operated a florist shop in Coronado. Bob, who is justly proud of his heritage, wonders if his family will carry on the tradition, but none of that "little stuff" for him, he likes the exposition size. During his five months at home, Mr. Lamp does landscape design, and also carries on an extensive business in holiday novelties for the florist trade.

A sturdy, balanced figure, blue-eyed and blond, Bob Lamp, is the Viking type. His exuberant enthusiasm, skillful know-how and great physical stamina enable him to function under the pressure of long hours (if he reaches home by midnight, he is early) and the endless harassments of his position. He loves his work and labors hard to present the garden show on a higher plateau of horticultural and artistic excellence each year.

These paragraphs are an expression of appreciation from the San Diego Floral Association and garden lovers everywhere, to Robert Lamp, the dedicated dynamo, who puts the glow and go into the horticultural exhibits at the Southern California Exposition.

Put the Water Where the Roots Are

by Jean Kenneally

Jean Kenneally showing perforated pipe used in underground watering system. Note standpipe. *Photo by Mackintosh*

WE ALL love to garden, but no gardener is ever averse to finding an easier way to produce the beautiful results he dreams of and labors to accomplish. The very best time to eliminate work is in the planning stage of gardening. A little extra capital invested at this time can pay big dividends for the entire life of the garden—say the next fifty years—and succeeding gardeners will bless the forethought.

An underground watering system for a rose garden is one of the most efficient labor saving and water saving installations possible, and is relatively simple and inexpensive to put in when the garden is first being planned.

A bed to accommodate two rows of roses should be about five feet wide. The bed should be well prepared since the plants live so long and should not be disturbed too much once established. Plan to excavate and prepare the soil to a depth of 2½ to 3 ft., and make certain the drainage below this depth is adequate. The tile line for underground watering is laid on a bed of sand on the bottom of this excavation. There are various types of tile; the one in our rose garden is a composition material which comes in four-foot lengths, is four inches in diameter and has a double row of ½ inch holes drilled along one side. This material can be sawed and drilled. We used a section of the same tile for stand pipes—it was fitted to the bottom tile at right angles and fastened securely with angle iron screwed to the stand pipe and bottom tile line. The four-foot lengths of tile across the bottom of the bed were just butted together and the joints circled with a strip of tar paper to prevent the soil from above silting into the tile.

With the tile line in place and the stand pipes at either end securely fastened to it the soil was spaded back into the bed. At this time the soil amendments were added and mixed in as the beds were filled. Barnyard manure, bean straw and wood shavings were added for humus, plus bone meal, blood meal, soil sulphur and commercial fertilizer. (Incidentally, peat moss is not a satisfactory humus material for roses—personal opinion!)

The bed level will be slightly higher than the path when this material is all back in the excavation, but it composts and settles. The stand pipes should be well above the final level of the soil. All this preparation is best done several months before bare root season so that the composting is all finished and ready for the plants. The bed should be kept moist and spaded over occasionally.

To water through the tile a hose is placed in one stand pipe and water allowed to run until it flows over from the stand pipe at the other end of the bed. If you wish to flood the bed the water can be allowed to flow over until this is accomplished. To feed with liquid food the pipes should be filled with water and let drain. The liquid fertilizer, in proper amount for the number of plants in the bed is placed in a sprinkling can—the can filled with water to dilute the material; then put the hose in the stand pipe and pour

Photo by Mackintosh

Between rows of roses, top of standpipe, in which hose is placed, is the only visible part of the irrigation system.

the material from the sprinkling can into the tile line as the hose is filling it. For a bed of sixteen plants 1½ cups of liquid food in two gallons of water is about right. In effect you mix the food right in the tile line and it is immediately available to the plants at the roots. An improved gloss on the leaves can be noticed almost at once, and in a week's time the new growth gets a spurt from this direct method.

Any rose bed should be mulched two to four inches, so when the soil has settled and the new plants are in place apply a mulch of bean straw or wood shavings. This conserves the water, keeps the roots cool, discourages weeds and prevents soil from compacting. It is never necessary or desirable to cultivate a rose bed after it is mulched.

One of the big advantages of underground watering is that while the tile lines are filling from the hose the gardener is free to do all the other things he might like to do in the garden. This method has conserved water and been a labor saver in our garden for many years—maybe you'd like to try it!

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BLUE RIBBON WINNERS at the DEL MAR FAIR

by Vera Morgan

EACH YEAR as you walk enchanted through the floral and horticultural displays at the Fair, you hear people all around saying the same "It's more beautiful this year than ever before." You don't see how it could be, but it is! Five acres of exotic displays that represent hours of dreaming as well as more hours of back-breaking work and meticulous attention to the multitudinous details that spell the difference between just a gardener and the true ornamental horticulturist.

As you admire the deft touches and combinations of growing plants breathes there one of us that doesn't say "Why didn't I think of that? I'm going right home and try it. That is just the idea that I need for that problem spot."

Deep within lurks the half-formed thought "Why some of my plants and posies are just as good as that one somebody entered. Next year I'm going to enter something and maybe I'll take home a prize." Wouldn't it be a thrill—your first trophy!

It would be difficult—if not impossible to pick out the most beautiful display. But let us bring to your mind again some of the most beautiful blue ribbon winners.

The landscaping effectiveness of the Mens' Garden Club, of Tarvins of Olivenheim, and the Feather Acres Nursery and Mrs. Gerald Garner's tropical planting — all rated their awards.

Specialists taking home trophies included Howard Voss's colorful tuberous begonias with the addition this year of gloxinias entered by his son Gilbert. Carl Truby and Randy showed roses; R. H. Collins had two beautiful dahlia displays; Frantz Tascher's orchids were outstanding among several exceptionally grown orchid entries. Walter Watchorn's begonia collection was choice; Gerberas by Hunts Hybrids were colorful, larger, with new finer forms.

Hanging Basket displays were again a noteworthy feature of the Fair with blue ribbon winners George F. Evans, Glen D. Rardin, Betty Shifflett and Allan Christopherson displaying their skills. Stephan Talnadge's platyceriums and George F. Evan's ferns and potted plants, and the interior planting by Exotica Nursery demonstrate quality growing in a small space.

Photo by Mackintosh

OUTDOOR LIVING. Blue Ribbon Award to the Mens' Garden Club of San Diego County Features a Modern Ceramic Fountain which Drips into a Pool Bordered by a Simple but Unusual Use of Brick.

Allan and Irene Christopherson, Mr. and Mrs. Cleoves Hardin, Frantz Tascher, Donald Herzog and George F. Evans showed such a variety of so many plant combinations that one wonders if they have solved the problem of going without eating and sleeping to make time to grow all those plant entries so beautifully. Surely they couldn't have accomplished all that with the same time that is available to you and me! Frantz Tascher of Del Mar also received the Grand Award for the best contribution to the Flower Exhibit for his outstanding contribution to maintenance of his displays during the Fair.

A feature that seems to be attracting more entries each year is the Garden Club contributions. Outstanding were the finished displays of the North County Shade and Plant Club and the Carlsbad Garden Club and the Patio display of the O.-C.-It-Grow Club of Oceanside. The large display of the Bonzai Club always has a large admiring audience. Pacific Beach Garden Club showed a colorful variety of geraniums and pelargoniums that they are famous for. The San Diego and the Palomar Cactus and Succulent Societies' entries of their specialties indicated a great deal of planning and team work. Specimens were plainly labeled to aid in educating the onlooker.

One's education was also furthered by studying the displays of the San Diego Chapter of the California Association of Nurserymen and that of Walter Andersen's Nursery because of their careful labeling of the plants they showed.

Cut flower and specimen entries and arrangements blue ribbons went to gerberas by Thurman's Hybrids; carnations by Rancho Carnations; dahlias by R. H. Collins; glads by Otto's Florist; orchids by Gerald Garner; cut roses by Rainford's Flower Shop, and cut flowers by Duff Florists of Escondido.

The mixed nostalgia and humor of Grandma's garden was shared by lingering onlookers. who could never forget the odor of petunias and four-o'clocks first known in grandma's garden. Lakota Seniors exhibit wore the blue ribbon but each display had its own audience.

The ideas and growing know-how shown in the County Line 4H Club and the other junior entries are an indication of future displays by tomorrow's growers and the blue ribbon winners of future shows at the San Diego County Fair.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

Bus Trip to North County Growers

Get ready for the Floral Associations' Summer Trek to North County growing grounds and points of horticultural interest.

The Date: Wed., Aug. 31, 1966.

The Time: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The Place: Meet your air-conditioned buses in Balboa Park on the Parking Lot behind the Organ Pavilion. Plenty of parking for your cars (and cares) and leave the driving to your friendly Aztec bus driver while you are whisked in cool comfort through the beautiful by-roads of the North County back country where you can breathe fresh clean air and feast your eyes on the cool greenery of newly planted citrus and avocados, dotted with colorful fields of growing flowers and vegetable crops. Each year more and more glass and Saran houses are showing passers-by provocative peeps of living color. We'll go by the Comstock Dahlia Garden in Solano Beach where these spectacular beauties will be at their finest. Plans are under way for a stop at some growers, a carnation field maybe, geraniums, mums, gerberas or glads, or the new glass houses where florists' roses are being grown for the Eastern and European florist shops. A last minute check of weather conditions will indicate which growers have their products on display at their best and which will be at the height of their glory on future tours.

The tour will visit Quail Park Botanic Gardens, just inland from Encinitas—the 26 acre estate which Mrs. Ruth Larrabee gave to the county and which is being developed by the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation, with new plantings, trails and picnic grounds.

Next, on to beautifully landscaped Lake San Marcos for luncheon at Quails' Inn on the edge of the lake at the sign of the Three Quails. Then on to Rosalie Sarver's Azalea and Canna Nursery on Deer Springs Road, with fields of pink, red and yellow cannas at their best. Past the Golden Door Spa and Lawrence Welk's Village, the circle tour wends homewards.

The cost is just $5.00 for the day's tour, the wonderful luncheon by French chefs, and the horticultural visits. This is the Floral Association's money-making project for the summer. So tell all your friends to make up parties, and to invite all Eastern and Midwestern visitors for an amazing tour, a good lunch and a care-free ride away from the freeways. We are clearing a modest profit on each ticket, so we need a large crowd. Buy your tickets early, so that we can have as many buses as needed waiting to be loaded and speeding away with no delays.

California Garden welcomes in this issue, two new columns, which it is hoped, will continue as permanent departments in the magazine. Since both are concerned with the co-ordination of group activities in the fields of floriculture and horticulture, they will be found on the page facing the Club Page until they outgrow this space.

One is the *San Diego Botanical-Garden Foundation,* Inc., now in its Charter Year, which has as its first aim the building of a new eight million dollar Horticultural Center in Balboa Park.

The second is the 200th *Anniversary Celebration Floral Committee,* formed to celebrate in 1969 this city's founding in 1769. Joan Betts and Alice Zukor are Co-Chairmen under the leadership of Tom Ham, President of the Board. Activities are already getting under way with this dynamic leadership. It is hoped that when the Birthday Celebration is a proud memory, that this column will continue as a Clearing House of future co-operative activities of all clubs and groups of San Diego County continuing to work for the preservation of natural beauty and the beautification both of public facilities and home grounds of the most beautiful county in the United States.

THE KUKUI or CANDLENUT TREE

Photos by Jerabek

Above—Candlenut Tree *Aleurites moluccana,* State tree of Hawaii.
Below—Flowers and Fruit of the Candlenut Tree.

by Chauncy I. Jerabek

AMONG the interesting trees of the world is *Aleurites moluccana,* once called *A. triloba.* Some of its common names, besides Kukui and Candlenut, are Candleberry Tree, Varnish Tree, Otaheite Walnut, and Lumbang. The name, Aleurites, comes from a Greek word meaning floury, referring to the white down on the leaves at bloom time. It belongs to the Euphorbiaceae or Spurge family.

Originally this tree grew in the Moluccas and some of the other Malayan Islands but many centuries ago, the Polynesians probably brought the seed to the Hawaiian group where it naturalized itself so effectively that today the native Hawaiians have come to believe that it originated there and proclaim it the Official Tree of Hawaii.

When grown as an ornamental, the Aleurites is a very attractive medium-sized tree, with spreading branches of grey-green foliage. Its long-stalked leaves vary in shape from ovate, pointed, to very broad and deeply lobed. At first glance it might be taken for a variety of the maple but the give-away feature is that, like all euphorbiaceous plants, it has a milky juice.

The Kukui has loose terminal clusters of small inconspicuous white or yellowish flowers. When groups of half a dozen or more light green fruits turn brown at maturity they resemble English walnuts. Each seed is covered by a black bony shell which encloses a white nut. Down the ages the Polynesians have had many uses for all parts of this tree. The oily kernels of the nuts were dried, strung on the midriffs of cocoanut leaves and lighted as candles. When charred they yield a black dye that was used for tattooing. Crushed and ground, a wood oil was extracted for use in paint, as linseed oil is used today. Tapa cloth was colored with a dye made from the tree bark. The light strong logs were fashioned into carved canoes.

The Candlenut trees are very common in our fiftieth state and there are some in Florida, but the only one I ever found in San Diego was in the seventeen hundred block of Third Avenue across from the First Presbyterian Church. I well remember this location because, recently, while slowly driving along, looking for this tree, I drove more than a block without realizing it. Glancing in my rear-view mirror I saw some red lights glaring at me. I stopped! You guessed it, I knew you would.

Luckily for me no money was involved. Even so, from now on I shall be more on the alert for those red and white octagonal signs instead of rare trees and other plant life. But the sad story is that the tree I sought is gone. Anyone know of another one here?

ALL-AMERICAN ROSES FOR 1967

by Vera Morgan

Photo courtesy Germains
BEWITCHED, Pink Hybrid Tea

NOT ONE but four roses have been named All American winners for 1967. Three were developed here in the West, one is a product of Eastern growers.

Dr. Walter Lammerts, the world-renowned hybridist, created the hybrid tea **Bewitched** introduced by Germains. It is a cross between **Queen Elizabeth** and **Tawny Gold,** a Dutch florist's rose which gives it its large size. Luminous rose-pink flowers, slightly lighter on the reverse, are set off by golden yellow at the base of the petals. It has immense long buds which will endear it to the flower arranger, and the open flower is sturdy and long-lasting. It is a tall, compact and vigorous grower. "Bewitched" applies to its fragrance.

Roman Holiday a floribunda is a cross between **Circus** and **Independence** giving it a deeper, brighter hue than **Circus** with a rich yellow base shading into a bright orange-red. It is a product of Bob Lindquist, introduced by Howards of Hemet. Great clusters of the richly shaded flowers are borne in profusion on bushy low-growing plants.

The latest Armstrong grandiflora, produced by Dr. David Armstrong and Herb Swim, is **Lucky Lady.** It is a bi-color, clear pink on the face of the petal with a deeper color on the reverse. Its parentage is **Charlotte Armstrong** and **Cherry Glow.** It has beautiful foliage and plenty of flowers.

Gay Princess is a shell-pink large flowering floribunda, originated by Gene Boerner of the Jackson and Perkins Eastern division. It is a seedling of **Spartan** but much lighter in tone, and with the sturdy vigor of its line.

They are all lovely aristocrats that you will enjoy growing and knowing. Don't try to choose between them—just study your rose garden now and choose four that are no longer the good performers they once were. Then replace them in January with these new beauties.

NEW COURSE IN PROFESSIONAL GARDENING

A class in professional gardening is announced by the L.A. State & County Arboretum in Arcadia. It will be held from Sept. 12, 1966, to June 16, 1967, sponsored by Pasadena City College Vocational Division, at the Arboretum and partly at Descanso Gardens in La Canada. There are no fees to accepted students who will receive a certificate of completion, a letter of evaluation and a letter of recommendation.

The instructor is William Reynolds, B.S. of Cal Poly Department of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning. The course covers botany; plant identification, propagation and pathology; entomology; landscape design; soils and fertilizers; green house, lathhouse and nursery; lawns; camellia culture; rose culture, and horticulture practices.

In addition, there will be field trips, plant society and industry conferences, employment counselling and job referrals.

Contact for an interview:
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George Spalding, Arborteum Supt.
L. A. State & County Arboretum
301 N. Baldwin Avenue
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SHAW AGAVE
Agave Shawii Engelmann
and EMORY CEREUS
Bergerocactus Emoryi Engelmann
as they are growing on Point Loma

by Charles F. Harbison

Photo by Wiedow

Shaw Agave, *Agave shawii* Engelmann as it is growing today on Point Loma. Dr. Gilmore is shown standing in colony to show size of plants.

DR. RAYMOND M. Gilmore of Cal-Western University asked a friend Dr. Carl Wiedow to photograph the colony of the Shaw Agave as it can be seen at this time growing on the cliff tops south of the campus. This station is the most northern for this species, and extends its range north of the type locality near Initial Monument by a number of miles. The group is on the grounds of the Naval Reservation and cannot be seen from the highway leading out to Cabrillo National Monument.

To reach this stand one must either enter the grounds of Cal-Western University and proceed across campus to the cliff and south to the fence or get permission to cross Naval Reservation land to its northwest corner. These plants can also be seen from the rocky beach below the group at extreme low tide. The cliff and plants are being slowly eroded away but it is doubtful that they will ever completely disappear because of natural causes. Fortunately these plants are on an area where man is not apt to put down a housing unit, a highway or a blacktopped parking area. Therefore, possibly the plants will continue here for all time.

In regards *Agave shawii* Engelmann, Mr. August J. Breitung in his article (1) in the *Cactus Journal* states that the "type locality from Point Loma where apparently it is now extinct." The original specimen was collected near point where "the boundary is marked by the Initial Monument." See my article in the *Cactus Journal* (2) for discussion of the true type locality for the Shaw Agave and the Emory Cereus.

Another interesting plant for Point Loma is Emory Cereus, *Bergerocactus emoryi* Engelmann. This can be seen growing on the west side below the hilltop grounds of the Cabrillo National Monument. The stand is easily seen from the highway. Thousands of people visit this spot every year and can see the plant as it probably has been growing for hundreds of years.

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1. Breitung, August J. 1963 Cultivated and Native Agaves in the Southwestern United States. Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Journal Vol. xxxv, 1, p. 14 to 17
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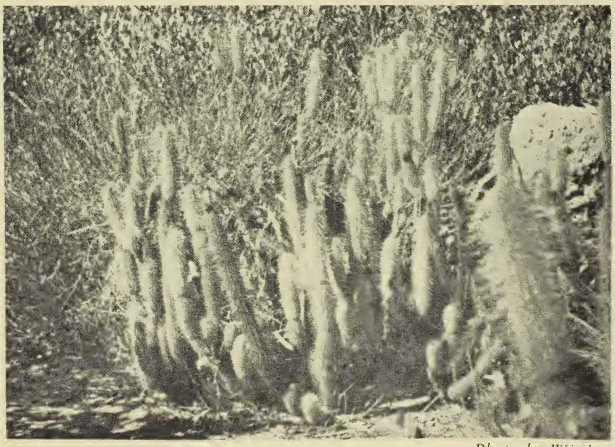

Photo by Wiedow

Emory Cereus as it is Growing below Hilltop Grounds of Cabrillo National Monument.

The *Holiday Handbook of American Gardens* describes over 35 gardens and contains useful information about seasons, specialties and admission charges, if any. Author Frome's latest book, *Whose Woods These Are,* is about our national forests.

Conservationists, like Architect Philip Johnson who feels that Americans are discarding "glorious things" in favor of "useful things," should take heart from Michael Frome's article on public gardens in a recent issue of *Holiday* magazine.

"I get a sense of hopefulness in America's public gardens," Frome writes, "a feeling that they are too precious ever to be sacrificed, that there will be more rather than fewer of them."

Frome, author of many *Holiday* articles on the fight to preserve America's beauty, recently took a horticultural tour "around the nation and around the year." His travels took him to the Northwest, the Pacific Coast, the Southwest, Texas, Florida and the Deep South. He talked with horticulturists, landscapers and patrons of great gardens.

Gardens discussed by Frome in his *Holiday* article include the University of Washington Arboretum, the International Rose Test Garden in Portland; Descanso Gardens in La Canada, California; the Desert Botanical Garden in Phoenix; Hodges Gardens at Many, Louisiana; Bellingrath Gardens, outside Mobile; and Middleton Gardens near Charleston.

"I saw gardens, parks and arboretums—show gardens that hit your eye with formal designs and splashes of color; gardener's gardens that demonstrate what can be done in your yard, with plants you can afford; and scientific gardens used for research and for breeding new varieties," Frome says.

Frome also learned "that men who work around gardens tend to live a long, long time." John Bartram, "the first giant of American plant hunters" and founder of Philadelphia's Bartram's Garden, "the most important historic garden in the United States," was 66 when he and his son set off to explore the Florida jungles. The son, William Bartram, was active in gardening until he died at 84. "Uncle John" McLaren of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, reached the age of 96, and William Hertrich of the Huntington Gardens near Pasadena and H. F. du Pont of Winterthur, Delaware, are both in their mid-eighties and going strong.

A Book In The Hand

by Alice Mary Greer

Orchids—Care and Growth: **Michel Paul; Translated from the Dutch by Marieke Clarke; Universe Books Inc.; 1964. Printed in the Netherlands. 135 pages; paper bound. No price given.**

Michael Paul aims in this book to disprove the arguments that orchids are for many people veiled in mystery; are expensive; are difficult to grow; demand much warmth; live only for a short time; and are suitable only for the wealthy. He achieves his aims.

Both the beginner and the expert will find this little book a treasure chest of information and, because of that, an inspiration. Scientific botanical and technical terms and classifications are given in such a fashion that they can be used by the expert or overlooked by a beginner not needing them.

Thirty-seven line drawings done by Jan Bonman, are beautifully done. Twenty-one color plates by Barendsen Bros., Allsmeer, are exquisite.

If you are not an orchid grower before reading this very convincing little book, you will be ere long.

Native Trees of Southern California: **P. Victor Peterson; California Natural History Guides, No. 14; University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles; 136 pages; $1.95**

Ferns and Fern Allies of California: **Steve J. Grillos, California Natural History Guides, No. 16; University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles; 104 pages; $1.50**

Introduction to the Natural History of Southern California: **Edmund C. Jaeger and Arthur C. Smith; California Natural History Guides, No. 23; University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles; 194 pages; $1.95**

Native Shrubs of Southern California: **Peter H. Raven, California Natural History Guides, No. 15; University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles; 132 pages; $1.95**

These four little paper bound books are so closely allied that they can be treated as a set.

The name Southern California is arbitrarily used by the authors to designate the arid parts of the state from San Luis Obispo County southward to the Mexican border and eastward to Death Valley and the Colorado River. The southernmost Sierra Nevada is not included. Hence these four books dealing with Trees, Shrubs, Ferns and Natural History of this area have an especial appeal to us in San Diego County.

The texts are well written, in a popular, student-geared style. Colored plates and line drawings add zest. They are the type of book good for a student, nothing erudite or overly scientific. This would be a complete and delightful battery for the library of any traveler or student.

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Calendar of Care

Down-to-Earth Gardening for August & September

by Dick Hull, Plantsman

WITH August and September's hot weather, plants are truly beginning that fast growth that makes the twig into a tree. However, with the heat, we should be mindful of the needs that go along at the same time. Water, the utmost need in plants, now requires close attention.

When watering your plants, make sure that it is deep and sufficient, saturating the complete root area and a distance beyond the root area. Heat, together with dryness, can be very destructive. Placing and building of berms and basins to contain the water around trees and shrubs, will help to insure the best job. If you have already accomplished this in past years, then be sure that they are in good repair and large enough to encompass the root growth of the previous year.

Plants requiring more water are the surface feeders and shallow rooted ones. Azaleas, Begonias, Camellias, Ferns, Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, Rhododendrons, tropical plantings and bedding plants fall into this area. While we have it in mind, how about watering those house plants in small containers? Place them in the kitchen sink and give them plenty of water and drain until all of the air bubbles have stopped, to give them a good drink. Remember never to use softened water on plants because of the salts contained.

Deep and infrequent watering will induce healthier roots for most plants. Deep rooted trees and shrubs will benefit by leaving a hose running very slowly overnight, or for 12 to 18 hours —once every two or three weeks— more often on newly planted ones.

If one could set a rule for watering, it would be easy to say "every two days for this and every other week for that." No routine schedule can be established. Good judgment must be exercised at all times.

A few most important considerations to keep in mind besides the type of plant, is the soil or planter mixture that the plant is growing in. Clay, loamy soil, and sandy soil will retain moisture from a month down to four to six days, in that order. What type of exposure is it in—windy, sunny, shady or semi-shade? Plants located in sunny and windy areas of the garden need more water than those in a still and shady area. Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Begonias will greatly show off their best in foliage if they are syringed daily in the late of the day after the sun has set.

Palms, Gardenias and citrus can be planted or moved safely now. While there is a bare root planting season for some plants in the early fall and winter months, our tropical plants require the heat to establish root growth after their transplanting. Moved in the cooler times of the year, little or no root growth is produced and the plant either dies or suffers badly.

If you planted a vegetable garden this spring, now you should be reaping and enjoying the fruits of your efforts. When one tastes the difference in flavor between home-grown and store vegetables, the answer as to which is the better, is easily known. For instance sweet corn loses its natural flavor and sugars soon after picking. It is at its best when cooked and served within an hour after pulling it from the stalk. Freezing helps to preserve the sugar for several days. It has been tested and proven that sugar loss is at least four times as rapid at 55 degrees temperature than it is at 32 degrees. So which would you prefer—home-grown or store-bought vegetables?

If you want to try a vegetable garden, there is still time left in this season for planting some vegetables. Eggplant, peppers, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, summer and winter squash can be found in nurseries in plant bands. Cabbage, Brussels sprouts and broccoli can be planted for late fall and winter use. Beans of all varieties and corn can have a second planting now to extend the season of "young and tenders" for the table. Radishes, spinach, lettuce and beets can go in too for a fast-to-the-table serving. Remember that while these seeds and newly set out plants are placed from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to 2 inches in depth, the soil dries out quickly now. Attention should be given to keeping them well-moistened for germination and a good growing start. Shading newly set out plants from plant bands, with paper caps or

wooden shingles for the first week, will get them off to a better start.

Chrysanthemums should be well staked now, if you haven't done it before, to support the forthcoming blooms. Pinching back for the last time, no later than the middle of July, helps to produce more blooms. Buds on the exhibition type of mums should be removed as soon as the buds can be softly handled, leaving only one bud. On the cluster, or smaller flowering type, there is no benefit in size by disbudding, so enjoy all the flower buds. Fertilize them on a regular schedule of every two weeks with an organic fertilizer until the buds start to show color. Discontinue feeding after this.

In many parts of our country, one will find the bearded irises the most important flower in the garden. Possible combinations and varieties of color and size are endless; size of flowers varying from two inches to as much as seven inches across, with colors from almost black to many combinations of white and color—to pure white. Planting now in a sunny well-drained position suits them best; however they will flower in a semi-shady area. Soil should be dug deeply and a little well-decayed manure used. Make sure that you do not bury the rhizomes too deeply as there is a need for them to be sunbaked to produce an abundance of bloom. Plant about 8 inches apart with the rhizomes facing toward the outside of the clumps. A little bonemeal will help greatly in establishing the new starts. Make sure that you water in well.

It has been a shame to see many well established specimen plants dying lately; this particularly in the conifers. Some very handsome Italian Cypress *(Cupressus sempervivens)* have been badly damaged or lost already, when a good hosing down would have prevented this and a good multipurpose spray would have cured it. Most of the damage is by the red spider mite, and some by aphids hidden in the inner foliage. The spider mite is so small that one can barely see them. Large discolorations of foliage and leaf droppage are their calling cards. Malathion does a creditable job in curing the problem.

Beautiful gardens are to be purchased only by devotion and hard work. The owner controls the plants and is the authority on what is to be accomplished. There is nothing false and nothing pretended; and whatever belongs to it is spontaneous and sincere between the gardener and his garden.

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Dahlias

by Larry Sisk
San Diego County Dahlia Society

IT'S profit-taking time for dahlia growers. August and September are the months in which all the work and care in the garden pay off with colorful blooms. The peak blooming season should continue at least until mid-October if the care is continued.

Continue to water deeply, once a week or when the top two inches of the soil dries. For better flowers, irrigation is better than overhead watering; moisture in partly opened buds or on the blossoms themselves may spot the flowers or give them a scalded appearance around the edges.

Cultivation around the plants should be limited to breaking up any crusting that results from watering. If not done already, this is a good time to mulch.

Insects and mildew are problems for some gardeners at this time of the year. For the former, spraying with kelthane and malathion will protect the plants before infestation. For mildew, karathane is as effective and as clean as any kind of application. Sulphur is effective, but the dust residue may spoil the looks of the dahlia bed.

For the exhibition hobbyist, the profit-taking season means showtime. In addition to the big annual show in Balboa Park, August 6 and 7, other exhibits in Inglewood, Costa Mesa, Lakewood, Bakersfield and Fresno beckon to the Southern California growers of show flowers.

In addition to carrying blooms to all of the shows, many of the hobbyists and fanciers serve as judges, certified by the American Dahlia Society, with which all of the California groups are affiliated.

All gardeners who are proud of their handiwork, represented by colorful blooms, are welcome to exhibit at the shows. Club membership is not required.

Standards for exhibition blooms are simple:

Each specimen must have foliage—the top set of leaves.

Stems must be long enough to lift the bloom above the vase.

Except for singles and novelty varieties, the flowers must be doubles without showing their centers. Other novelty varieties include duplex types with two rows of petals, collarettes, and anemone and orchid types.

Except for balls and pompons, dahlias should face the viewer at an angle of about 45 degrees. The judges score down the top bloomers or those that look down.

The ideal ball types are top bloomers, helping them attain a slightly oval roundness with the petals folding all the way down to hide the junction of the stem.

Dahlia blossoms should have a general appearance of roundness—even the cactus and shaggy varieties. Bearded blooms (heavy at the bottom) or those with open spaces or gaps between petals are scored down.

The foliage should be clean, the stems as straight and stiff as possible, and the specimen should be staged (placed in the vase) to stand erect and show itself off to best advantage.

When blooms are cut, all the foliage except the top set of leaves should be removed neatly, and the stem plunged immediately into a pail of air-temperature water carried right to the plant. The dahlia should remain in the water until it is removed for immediate transfer to the show container (or home vase). Show exhibitors transport their specimens in pails rigged with supports to which they carefully tie the blooms.

In addition to single entries, the exhibitor shows his blooms in threes, fives, and larger multiples, for which staging is especially important.

Pin frogs are essential in staging multiples, and they also help a single specimen stand more proudly. A square cut of the stem will make the staging easier, with uneven stem lengths preferred to show off each bloom as well as the entry as a whole.

Staging means placing the units of the entry so that the viewer (judge) sees only the faces of the flowers, and arranging the foliage so that it has a natural garden appearance.

When the judges go to work, they check the characteristics of the entry in this order: color, form of bloom, size (including depth) of bloom, substance (flower, stem and foliage), gracefulness and proportion of stem, bloom position, amount and condition of foliage, uniformity of blooms in multiple entries, and distinctiveness of the dahlia.

There is more to the art of judging, requiring a five-year apprenticeship to learn, but the exhibitor doesn't have to know any of the fine points. All that is required of him is to grow a dahlia which he is proud of, and to put it on the show table.

That show table can be at home or in the church as well as in the exhibition hall.

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Orchids

by Byron H. Geer

San Diego County Orchid Society

THE IMPORTANCE of adequate light to the growing of Orchids has been emphasized in this column a good many times. It is probably poetic justice, then, that I, who for years have been prescribing more light to other people, should finally be faced with the fact that I might just as well be trying to grow my plants at the bottom of a deep well. It wasn't always this way, of course. Fifteen years ago when I moved to Point Loma the Eucalyptus and Pine trees through the canyon were sturdy little saplings with just the faintest promise of the towering giants to come. They have fulfilled that promise with a vengeance, to the point that my Orchid area now gets about thirty to forty percent light on a bright summer day. They are not happy, and I am not happy either. Something had to give, and since I am outnumbered by the neighbors, that something was me. House hunting for a location that fit the size of the Orchid collection as well as the size of my bank balance was not the simplest thing in the world, but I am glad to report that it was successful.

If all goes well, the end of this summer will mark a move to a new home in Clairemont which offers nearly half an acre of growing room, a south exposure, an average of ten degrees higher temperature through the year and not a Eucalyptus tree in sight. Don't mistake me, please. Eucalyptus trees are spectacular to look at, but so far as I am concerned the view is much better if they are half a mile away.

Moving from a costal area between sea and bay to a location farther inland is going to present problems, and I just might have to go about learning to grow Orchids all over again. Too much light for plants not accustomed to it will be the first thing to worry about. I'll use Saran cloth, of course, for the Cymbidium houses. This is less expensive than lath and gives a more even pattern of light. With unobstructed sunlight from dawn to dusk the 55% actual shade should be the proper density. Even with this I shall expect some sunburn on the plants until they have acclimated themselves for a season. If it were practical, it would be much better to gradually increase the light intensity to the ultimate. If the plants can be brought almost to the point of sunburning, their growths and leaves will be fatter and more sturdy, and there should logically be a greater production of flower spikes.

With the increases in light and heat intensities, watering will have to be watched most carefully. If they are in the proper compost it is almost impossible to overwater Cymbidiums during the hot summer months. Watering should, of course, be proportioned to the needs of the plant and Cymbidiums especially must never be run dry. Overhead misting once or twice on a warm day seems to be very beneficial, but it does not substitute for pot watering since misting usually moistens only the surface of the compost. Such an overhead misting system on a time clock control will be installed in the Cymbidium house when it is built.

The greenhouse for the warm-growing Orchids is going to present more of a challenge than the home for the outdoor material. Over a period of years I have found by trial and error mostly that the Vandas want strong light, high heat and humidity; the Cyps prefer their strongest light in the morning; the yellow Cattleyas like north light, etc. All these things and many more will simply have to be tried again. The only rule of thumb is, "If it doesn't perform as you think it should, try it in another location." More or less light; higher or lower in the house; foliage wet by the humidifying sprays or completely away from them. Each plant seems to have its own particular set of requirements, and outguessing the plant is one of the joys of growing Orchids. Find its niche, then let it alone to grow, and hopefully, to bloom! It may take a year or two before the new greenhouse is set up for maximum growing conditions for all the plants. Possibly many of them will sit and sulk at being taken from their accustomed conditions, but patience is a necessity for anyone who wants to grow Orchids, and I have plenty of time to outwait them.

Learning anew to grow Orchids is going to be lots of fun. Not quite the thrill perhaps that it was twenty years ago, but still a challenge. And I promise not to make the same mistakes twice.

What started as a column on growing tips for other people seems to have ended up as a rather personal thing, for which I do not apologize. My message for the summer months is still the same. To do the best job in cultivating Orchids, mind the baby, and not the book. All the growing tips in the world can't replace logical thinking and an observant eye.

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Irises

by Betty Springer Van Dusen
San Diego - Imperial Counties Iris Society

NO ONE can grow irises half-heartedly very long, for with their first blooming they have a way of captivating their beholders, and things are never quite the same for the grower again. It's easy to see how these fascinating beauties have become a prime gardening interest for hosts of people. Each variety is capable of standing alone and saying "Look at me, I'm a definite individual, not just a spot of color in the garden. I have a special set of characteristics all my own, different from any other variety of iris." Each blossom, being perfect and complete, needing no background, foreground or mass of color to give it importance, stands out as a personality. True, irises do make wonderful color masses in the garden if that is the desired effect, but unlike many other flowering plants, this is not necessary, for just a few varieties can hold their own as outstanding specimens in the total garden picture.

Assuming that you've fed your irises and put them to bed for their summer rest in the manner that was suggested in the June-July issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine, shall we proceed to the simple requirements that will bring them again to fruition in the spring? August and September are rather routine months in the iris garden, with watering and weeding being the principal activities. If you're right up on your gardening schedule you've already set out new varieties and divided your large two- or three-year-old clumps. Running behind times? In our climate, that is no worry for these tasks can be done with success through early fall. If you have clumps that didn't bloom as well this year as previously, and you have not divided them for a few years, it is important to dig and reset the best looking and strongest rhizomes from the outer edges of the clumps. Work up the soil under where the clump was grown, if it is to go back in the same spot, and replenish the food supply with a well balanced fertilizer (perhaps a 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 formula) and some bone-meal, gypsum and organic matter. These modern irises do best when set with the rhizomes just barely under the surface of the soil. One of the principle causes of poor bloom is having the rhizomes set too deeply in the ground. Whether you are planting or resetting old favorites, it is important to keep them well watered until they become established. The outside few leaves of the newly set fans, can be expected to die back, and these should be pulled off when they are dry, to keep the garden tidy, prevent them from harboring pests, and to allow the sunshine to shine on the ground above the rhizome. You can expect to find the little new increases peeking up behind the original rhizome about September on plants set out this summer.

Irises, like many of us, enjoy drowsing through the hot summer months without a lot of activity expected. Therefore, established clumps need not be watered as heavily as in the spring. Perhaps a good idea is to water slowly and deeply, but less often. Irises really do not require summer neglect—a popular notion. Of course if they are grown intermingled with other plants in a mixed flower planting, they can take whatever watering is necessary for their neighbors, just so the irises are well-drained, perhaps set on hills or ridges. If you are growing reblooming irises they will require more watering and fertilizing throughout the summer. A question most frequently asked is "When do you cut off the leaves?" This should never be done except when resetting the rhizomes and the plants are out of the ground. Then it is done in order to equalize the root loss.

Possibly the most often neglected part of iris care is keeping track of the names of each variety. It is important to develop a system of labeling in the garden; or chart the planting; or preferably both before the temporary labels that come on the plants are destroyed. Once a name is lost, it becomes almost impossible to have a blossom identified unless it is an unusually distinct variety. You might not now be interested in growing irises to enter in shows, but you just might find an irresistible stalk in your garden next spring that could be a prizewinner if it was positively identified. Getting to know each iris by its own name gives one the satisfaction of greeting old friends each spring when they return to glorify your garden.

Spurias, Louisianas and other of the beardless irises, such as the Dutch, can only be planted in the fall. Now is the time to plan your fall planting of these varieties and to order new varieties. Spurias and Louisiana are ordered from commercial iris growers, but the bulbous irises can be obtained at any good general nursery or from bulb growers.

Spurias

The rapid rise in popularity of the Spuria irises is certainly understandable. Fantastic new colors and patterns are being developed now, which coupled with their ease in growing, are winning more enthusiasts each year. Presently their color range extends from white, yellow, brown, violet, through all shades of blue and combinations of these. Most varieties have a contrasting signal patch on the falls, in a bright color such as yellow, giving them a most exotic appearance.

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As yet there are no pink or apricot shades, but oranges and reds are getting very close, with other colors coming in the not too distant future. Can we not all remember when these colors did not exist in the tall bearded irises either? The airy grace of the Spurias belies their rugged constitution. Most varieties are tall, making them ideal for background planting, or a single clump can be a striking accent in the garden. Once established they do not like to be disturbed for about ten years. The clump increases in width to about three or four feet in diameter. A few well-placed Spurias can be most rewarding even where space is limited as they are outstanding as cut flowers too. The majority of the new varieties are being developed in California, so they assuredly do well here, adapting themselves to all areas from the coast to the desert and to a wide variety of soil conditions. Growing requirements are simple, lots of food, water and sunshine, with good drainage being essential. Bloom can usually be expected the first spring after planting even though the plants have not attained great size. Now is a good time to start preparing the ground for a Spuria planting, as the rhizomes are shipped damp and must be planted immediately before they dry out. Spurias thrive on quantities of organic matter, and manures with dairy cow, sheep and horse being the best. Certainly do not use steer or chicken manure.

The matter of how much water Spurias need in the summer is an often debated question. While some people leave them dry all summer and others give frequent heavy irrigation, my personal opinion lies between these two extremes. (Giving a deep soaking periodically throughout the summer should promote better growth than if they are allowed to become dried out, but frequent irrigation should be unnecessary.) These extremes of opinion point up the fact that they aren't very fussy garden subjects. Making a positive statement about iris culture is rather risky as irises so often can make liars of us and the Spurias seem to enjoy doing so. If you've never grown Spurias before, or if you are only familiar with the rampant old small-flowering white one with the curled-under form *I. ochroleuca,* then you have a treat in store for you when you try the newer ones.

Louisiana Irises

The Louisiana Irises are exciting newcomers to the California garden scene. These graceful natives of the swamps and bayous are now being hybridized and great strides are being made in developing varieties with superior qualities. While their natural habitat is in standing water, they perform well under ordinary garden conditions if given a spot of acid soil of their own. This can be done on a small scale right in a mixed flower bed or they can have their own special "acid bed." Their care and feeding was well described in a special article by Ben Hager in the April-May issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN. Louisiana Irises might well be the answer to the problem of what to do with a fish pond that is no longer desired in the garden. An old and leaky pond or one that must be unused for a time because of the presence of small children, could easily be turned into a miniature bayou by planting Louisianas in it, thereby transforming a useless and ungainly thing into a unique feature of the garden. With the exciting new things happening to the non-bearded irises, why not treat yourself to some surprising and interesting beauties this fall.

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Roses

by John G. Farleigh

San Diego Rose Society

VACATION time is here again, but not for the green thumbers. Sit back in that lounge chair too long and trouble moves into the garden. During the warm summer months the rose grower's prime objective is to keep rust and red spider mites to a minimum. These pests are always lurking near by, and can be a threat if your plants are still battling that bumper crop of mildew brought on by a cool and overcast June.

For the gardener with just a few rose bushes the most practical weapons for rust and red spider is still an observant eye and deft fingers. As you make the daily round of the rose garden, pick off all yellow leaves. Better yet, pick them off at the first sign of yellowing and place them in the trash can. Of course, if you have many roses or the pests get ahead of your efforts you should purchase a miticide and a spray for rust at your local nursery. Usually the affected leaves will fall off. These fallen leaves should be completely picked up as they are source of re-infection.

All yellow leaves are not signs of trouble. Leaves next to the ground on the canes and just below the junction of a stem and cane tend to turn yellow with age. Remove these, if only to improve the appearance of the plant.

Rust is easily recognized as red specks scattered over the under sides of the leaves. The leaves eventually turn yellow and drop off. It can be detected in its earliest stages by turning the leaves over and closely examining them. Any leaf with signs of rust should be removed immediately.

Red spider mites are not so easily detected, in fact, you can't see these rascals with the naked eye. You suspect that they are present when the leaves turn yellow, and the under side is covered with a white fuzzy substance that glistens in the sunlight. Be sure to remove and pick up all infected leaves as these provide shelter for your enemies.

Some rose bushes are darlings of insects and diseases. We have heard of rosarians keeping one such susceptible plant as a kind of bellwether. They claim that by examining this plant that "always catches everything" they can tell exactly what to spray for. We don't recommend this arrangement. It is more advisable to make notes of your plant's characteristics and performance. Which ones are the trouble makers—are weaklings and producers of inferior blooms? These are the plants that should be replaced next bare-root planting season.

One of the best defenses against any rose problem is a healthy plant. Assuming that you have had the good fortune of selecting a robust bush—that you have properly planted it and have watered and sprayed it regularly, the next important item is feeding it. Some beginning gardeners will plant a bush and then abandon it with the attitude that it has the whole world to sustain it. The modern rose does not take kindly to this treatment. Like people, they perform best with regular feeding. Opinions on when to feed vary, but a successful formula suggests feeding every two weeks. Many good commercial dry fertilizers and liquid fish base fertilizers are available locally. The liquid fertilizer can be used for foliar feeding (applied to the leaves with a garden sprayer) or poured around the base of the plant.

For a general year-around diet, roses seem to prefer a balanced food, one that contains moderate and equal amounts of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash. The labels on fertilizers list these elements and the percentage contained. Read and follow the directions for recommended use. Remember, you should always water thoroughly before applying liquid fertilizers.

This is a good time of the year to visit your neighbor's rose garden and see how the different varieties are performing in the San Diego area. Write down the names of the roses you like, so that you will remember them next planting season. While we are on the subject, the San Diego Rose Society has scheduled three summer meetings that will be held in the rose gardens of the different members. These are held on Sunday afternoons and all rose fanciers are welcome. The dates and addresses can be obtained from any member of the society. There is something contagious about a rose garden —it brings out the latent desire in almost everyone to grow fine roses. How many of us can really enjoy something all by ourselves? Sharing the enjoyment of the rose is one of the greatest satisfactions in gardening.

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Fuchsias

by Morrison W. Doty

San Diego Fuchsia Society

LEARNING to know and care for the peculiar needs and preferences of all the different plants in your garden has always been a key to good gardening.

After spring temperatures of 65 to 75 running up into July, Southern California summers, in recent years, have been hottest in September and October, after the rest of country has cooled off. Despite their sub-tropical origin, Fuchsias dislike extreme heat, and should have extra care when the temperature goes into the eighties. This is especially true if it is dry or windy. So our problem at this time of year, is to approximate the comfortable temperatures and moisture that they like, and ward off the injurious insect pests that come with hot dry weather, to tired, end-of-summer plants.

More shade may be needed, with baskets and container plants moved to cooler places, and some watering every day, especially for the baskets. A mist or fog nozzle to moisten the air about the plants is invaluable. When watering, a careful watch of the effect of hot days upon your different varieties may help to save a heat-sensitive variety from wilt or loss. The great difference in hardiness to heat and cold among the thousands of name varieties is being studied here and in Europe, but the gardener, may well study too, for such information is incomplete and very elusive.

A common complaint among Fuchsia growers in this area late in summer, is defoliation, in varying degrees, and sometimes from rather obscure causes. In this climate Fuchsias may bloom heavily, rest a bit and bloom again (if well fed and watered) several times throughout our long mild seasons. Some varieties tend to drop their leaves when only resting late in summer, and will foliate again when ready. But is is always well to check plants that lose most of their leaves to see if there are other causes. A finger test under the top soil may show it to be too dry or porous, especially in containers, or too wet from poor drainage that drowns the plant. In such cases great patience and care should provide only as much water and food as the plant is able to accept, and no strong sprays. Defoliation from Red Spider Mites, that brown the leaves, or leave a reddish stain on the finger placed on the under side of foliage, is controlled with sprays containing malathion or kelthane. Cyclamen Mites, which are invisible, but can cause twisted, distorted leaves and buds, that stop growing tips and stunt the plant, need immediate like treatment.

Another microscopic pest that often attacks tired, under-par, or neglected plants, is Thrip. They make brown streaks on foliage, buds or flowers, and may cause complete defoliation. The nursery sprays mentioned above should be used on the soil around plants in the ground also, as Thrip often comes from dry grass or weeds.

Although Fuchsias that are reasonably well taken care of, are unusually free of plant diseases, we now hear of something new that has been found to afflict them at the roots called water mold. In a mild all-year climate that already invites too many pests, it is fortunately rather rare, and the nurseries have mineral-based fungicides to control it. Also this may solve some occasional puzzling Fuchsia failures that had no easy answers.

Once more don't forget preventive pest control spraying and — in hot weather, remember to protect your plants from the drying winds, and the direct sun, with adequate shade, mulches to keep the roots cool and moist, proper watering mornings or evenings instead of in mid-day heat, and regular feedings with a good fish-based liquid nutrient. Fuchsias thus cared for, may often be found 25 years old along this coast, especially in Central California.

Some light pruning and shaping of plants that have long or straggling branches may well be done now, and the tip cuttings used to start more of your favorites, or to exchange with friends for their new varieties.

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Content with What Thou Seest

This is the second of a series of open letters to David Grayson in answer to The Friendly Road.

by Marion Almy Lippitt

A humming bird in soft and shiny green feathers lighted where the sun slanted across the only sweetpea in bloom. The flower, delicate pink and white, seemed to reach up to greet the small visitor. He was so close to me that I held my breath, fearing to disturb such a perfect vignette of color and motion. In an instant he was gone, leaving the sweetpea and me a-flutter over the breath of beauty that had touched our lives.

I had seen "the shining form of the unusual through the dull garments of the normal." And to quote Emily Dickinson:

Nature is what we know
But have no art to say,
So impotent our wisdom it
To Her simplicity.

* * *

Mr. Grayson, I've learned something more about carpenter bees. They love wisteria. When it blooms, they group themselves artistically on its long lavender or white sprays, looking like notes on a bar of music. — Mr. Grayson, you remember my telling you about the carpenter bee's loving wisteria? Well, is it the wisteria or is it the color lavender? I seek this because today a carpenter bee appeared— he is the second that I have seen—and he hovered around my lavender sweet peas. He looked the other colors over and rejected them, concentrating his attention on the lavender variety. And what shades of lavender they are! Lavender-pink and lavender-blue, set off by a few deep purple blooms. The carpenter bee's sleek black body set apart every flower he touched.

* * *

Did you ever feel unexpectedly accepted, Mr. Grayson? My friend the ruby-throated hummingbird paid a prolonged call on my pelargoniums. I was sitting so close I could have reached out my hand and touched him. He evidently accepted me without reservations for he flew busily about, even when I talked to my porch companion. I felt flattered and pleased, but in spite of his charm and grace I resented him a little. Yesterday the honey bees had spent some time gathering in their supply from the pelargonium. They were gathering to store and give. The hummingbird was gathering to eat and live. He seemed essentially selfish in contrast to the bee. The flowers were the essence of unselfishness. They gave unstintingly to both bird and bee with no thought of gain.

Flowers must of course generate a new flow of sweetness each time they give, making the supply always sufficient to the demand. I had thought of the supply as being emptied by the demands made upon it. I had begrudged the hummingbird his natural food, preferring to see the supply go to the more productive bee. Mine was such a limited, impoverished outlook! When will I learn that Nature does not do things in a niggardly fashion?

* * *

Mr. Grayson, I have begun a collection of geraniums. My pelargoniums proved to be parents indeed. They sprouted the idea of a collection. I have already achieved a red, a pure white, a salmon pink, and an apple blossom geranium. Besides, I have two slips started. They have a delicate blossom of amethyst and white. Geraniums seem to be just the right thing for the porch, where it is always breezy. It has been too windy and cold for the sweet peas I planted. They bloom beautifully, but the leaves grew moldy and withered. The seeds were sent to me from the east. The blooms were exceptionally fine, and the colors unusual. The plants seemed to yearn for warmer climes. Perhaps they hankered for eastern skies and hot summer days. However a porch box is hardly a fair enough trial for eastern seeds.

* * *

The Catalina cherry peeking between the pine tree and the big generous Pittosporum undulatum was badly nipped by the unusually cold weather we had this winter. I have watched it with a deep fellow feeling fights its way back to life. A few days ago I saw it had put forth a sudden burst of strong green growth. It did it with a triumphant shout!

What interested me was that growth was going on all the time when there seemed no evidence of it. I took heart and said, "It is even so with me."

My friends, Mr. Grayson, pass through a magic lens onto my porch. The lens magnifies their virtues and minimizes their faults. I like to think that they find here a space of peace in a troubled world. When they first come onto the porch, they bring the stir and bustle of the world with them. Gradually it drops away and they find their own serenity. They relax, expand and grow contributive.

* * *

To quote from a letter to Mrs. Lippitt from Althea Warren, beloved librarian both in San Diego and in Los Angeles:

What a satisfying way to describe the effect your porch has on most visitors—to become "contributive." I have never known anyone else who can release ideas and feelings of delight and appreciation as you can! It really isn't the porch, it is the person on the porch.

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San Diego Botanical-Garden Foundation, Inc.

by Penny Bunker

THE NEWLY organized San Diego Botanical-Garden Foundation, Inc. is closing its first year of incorporation. It can remember with pride the beautiful tropical garden exhibit in the 1966 San Diego County Fair Flower Show. A gold ribbon and cash award were the result of many hours of labor and generous materials donated by Virgil Schade, Byron Geer, Walter Andersen, Howard Voss, Bernard Bertsch, and A. R. Sharp.

Due to many willing workers four thousand of the Fact Sheets were distributed at the San Diego County Fair to acquaint the public with this new organization.

Ten garden organizations have affiliated as charter members.

July 14, 1966—the first annual meeting of individual member club representatives elected the Board of Trustees for the next year. Those elected were:

One Year Term—Dr. Walter R. Hepner

Two Year Term—Joseph Jessop, Fielder K. Lutes

Three Year Term—Walter Andersen, Samuel W. Hamill, Robert G. Lamp, Virgil H. Schade, De Graff H. Austin

Trustees with unexpired terms are:

Mrs. Wm Betts, Jr., Miss Pauline des Granges, Stanley Miller, Roland Hoyt, J. Everett Henderson, Mrs. Joseph J. Kenneally, Mrs. S. Bruce Richards

Elected officers to guide the activities of the organization will be selected by the Board of Trustees.

Charter memberships are now open to individuals, as well as group and organization memberships until the end of the year.

LET'S ALL BECOME
CHARTER MEMBERS

A Banner Year in our City's History

200th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN 1969

by Joan Betts

IT IS A REAL privilege to be appointed to serve on the San Diego 200th Anniversary Committee formed to celebrate in 1969, this city's founding in 1769.

This important year-long event is headed by dynamic and dedicated Tom Ham, president of the Board of the Anniversary Committee. It is overwhelmingly the desire of everyone of the 25 Board Members that the job of making our city truly "The Flower Basket of the Nation" should start right now with plans and planting that will bear the the fruits of our combined talents for the banner celebration in 1969. The overall planning of the Anniversary Committee guarantees cultural and historical events also to delight our whole community and those who come to share with us in our anniversary.

Co-chairmen of the Floral Committee are Alice Zukor and I. We both feel extremely honored to be a part of the celebration and enthusiastic about its possibilities. Letters will go out in early September to the Presidents of the San Diego Floral Association, the San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation, the San Diego Chapter of California Association of Nurserymen, the North County Growers' Association, the editor of CALIFORNIA GARDEN and all clubs listed on their Club Page and other interested individuals and organizations dedicated to horticulture and to the promotion of it here in San Diego County. We are endeavoring to make a complete list of local Garden Clubs and Horticultural Groups.

In turn we will be inviting each President to appoint a representative who can be contacted for action, as plans develop toward our banner year. This group will meet together in the fall to pool our ideas, define our aims and make our intent that of exploring all constructive ideas that will help us reach our objective—a beautiful Floral Facade for a memorable year in our city's history.

This goal cannot succeed without the combined assistance of all organized garden groups and publications, including Mr. Arthur Otis, *San Diego Union* Sunday feature writer, *Sunset* magazine, CALIFORNIA GARDEN and the publications of the special growers' groups in San Diego county.

We guarantee that the challenge, combined with our lovely climate, will be worth every bit of effort and time involved. The time to start planning is now. Are you ready? We are. We thank you for your ideas and efforts.

Signed: Joan Betts
Chairman of the Floral Committee
San Diego 200th Anniversary Committee
P.O. Box 6031 Point Loma Station
San Diego, California 92106

CALIFORNIA GARDEN GETS AROUND AND SO DO ITS SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. Donald Angus of Tangiers, Morocco sent a check on a bank in Honolulu for his subscription to CALIFORNIA GARDEN, written on a French Line, Transatlantic and mailed in Gibraltar. He didn't say where he picked up his first copy, but he used the subscription form found in each issue.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

FLORAL BUILDING, BALBOA PARK
(Under the sponsorship of The Park and Recreation Dept., City of San Diego)
Third Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Emmet W. Fowler 454-1795
8497 La Jolla Shores Dr., La Jolla 92037

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD OF SAN DIEGO
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John Casale 465-0997
9372 Loren Drive, La Mesa 92042

AFFILIATE MEMBERS 1966

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Miss Myrle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont Dr., S.D. 92107
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Anuta Lynch 298-1400
202 Lewis, S.D. 92103

CIVIC CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Meets every Thursday, 12m to 1 p.m.
Garden House, Grape and 101 Civic Center
Pres.: James Saracheno 274-2628
3366 Lloyd St., S.D. 92117
Rep.: Mrs. Donald A. Innis 298-6513
1827 Puterbaugh, S.D. 92103

GENERAL DYNAMICS GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Robert Marlshaw 466-4877
9654 Candy Lane, La Mesa 92040
Rep. Dir.: J. E. Henderson 274-1754
3503 Yosemite, S.D. 92109

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO CO.
Fourth Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres. John G. Farleigh 295-5404
2217 Whitman St., S.D. 92103
Rep.: Dr. J. W. Troxell 282-9131
4950 Canterbury Drive, S.D. 92116

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Ferd I. Thebus 277-6899
4511 Mt. Gaywas Dr., S.D. 92117
Rep.: Miss Mary Panek 222-5013
4679 Voltaire St., S.D. 92107

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Silver Gate Savings & Loan Bldg., Ocean Beach, 10:00 a.m.
Pres.: Miss Myrle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont St., S.D. 92107
Rep.: Beverly Kulot 222-5480
2732 Azalea Dr., S.D. 92106

SAN DIEGO BONSAI SOCIETY, INC.
Second Sunday, Floral Bldg., 1-5 p.m.
Pres.: George Fujimoto 264-1477
1962 Euclid Ave., S.D. 92105
Rep.: J. F. Parrish 583-1460
5628 Del Cerro Ave., S.D. 92120

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
First Saturday, Floral Building, 2 p.m.
Pres.: Reuben V. Vaughn 223-2629
1041 Le Roy St., S.D. 92106
Rep.: Jack Ward 420-5513
823 Halecrest St., Chula Vista 92010

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Second Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Ray Greer 469-8970
3756 Kenwood Dr., Spring Valley 92077
Rep.: Mrs. Lester Crowder 295-5871
3130 Second St., S.D. 92103

S.D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N NURSERYMEN
Second and Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117
Rep.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Henry Boyd 264-1283
6581 Broadway, S.D. 92114
Rep.: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 296-3246
3944 Centre St., S.D. 92103

SD-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Meets 3rd Sunday, Floral Bldg., 2:30 p.m.
Pres.: James E. Watkins 728-7337
2925 Los Alisos Dr., Fallbrook 92028
Rep.: Mrs. N. R. Carrington 453-3383
6283 Buisson St., S.D. 92122

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Ralph Ameele 273-1084
3160 Chicago St., S.D. 92117
Rep.: Byron H. Geer 222-2044
3370 Talbot St., S.D. 92106

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: James Watson 295-0963
3811½ Third Ave., S.D. 92103
Rep.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. James R. Buman 277-4872
4651 Mt. Alifan Dr. S.D. 92111
Rep.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Ave., S.D. 92114

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 10:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. C. W. Benson 274-1626
3640 Crown Pt. Dr., S.D. 92109
Rep.: Mrs. Roland S. Hoyt 296-2757
2271 Ft. Stockton Dr., S.D. 92103

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
San Diego Branch
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall, University & Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103
San Miguel Branch
First Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. W. Lowry 463-4762
7425 Roosevelt, Lemon Grove 92055

BERNARDO BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, 1:30 Seven Oaks Community Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo
Pres.: Fred W. Walters 748-1486
12048 Gallado Dr., S.D. 92128

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Wanda Bond
VFW Hall, Pio Pico & Oak St., Carlsbad 92008

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Tuesday, Norman Park Recreation Center, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. August H. Goerke 420-3930
481 Flower, Chula Vista 92110

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Wednesday, 1:30 p.m.
C.V. Woman's Club Bldg., 357 G St., C.V.
Pres.: Mrs. John A. Rector 422-2583
266 Whitney, Chula Vista 92010

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley Fletcher 276-2520
3090 Chicago St., S.D. 92117

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets Third Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Christ Church Parish Hall, Coronado
Pres.: Cdr. Philip H. Dennler, U.S. Navy Ret. 435-3337
339 B Ave., Coronado 92118

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Monday, Barbour Hall, University & Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 92115

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg, 1113 Adella Lane, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. George Kunberger 435-4691
101 Ocean Drive, Coronado 92118

DELCADIA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. I. F. Nichols 753-5409
159 Diana, Leucadia 92046

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Second Tuesday, Members Homes, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. G. F. Shearer 745-9114
P.O. Box 391, Valley Center

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Third Friday, Women's Club House, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Ralph D. Goldsmith 745-3013
Rte. 3, Box 275, Escondido 92025

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Tom John 728-7423
152 Emilia Lane, Fallbrook 92028

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, La Mesa Chamber of Commerce Bldg., University Ave., La Mesa 92041
Pres.: Mrs. Raymond Moore 466-6943
4679 Harbison Ave., La Mesa

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
2nd Tuesday, So. Bay Com. Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Alice Loomis 424-7235
874 Fourth, Imperial Beach 92032

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
2nd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Louis Griffin 448-4199
12024 Lakeside Ave., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Sec.)
3rd Thursday, La Mesa Woman's Club, 1:45 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. Wells Hershey 448-6396
11928 Orchard Road, Lakeside

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
(Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. James H. Sharp 466-8300
8124 Alton Dr., Lemon Grove 92045

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Pres.: Gladys L. Gill 283-2898
4828 33rd St., S.D. 92116
Rep.: Julia Bohe 282-7422
3145 No. Mt. View Dr., S.D. 92116

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, National City Community Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Ray W. Daniels 282-0370
2462 Tuberose St., S.D. 92005

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Second Sat., 1:00 p.m. Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
Pres.: H. Marshall Chadwell 755-9219
R. 1 Box M32, Del Mar

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. A. Johnson 722-2792
Rosicrucian Fellowship
P.O. Box 713, Oceanside 92057

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meet second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts., Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Raymond P. Smith 488-0830
4995 Fanuel, Pacific Beach 92109

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Third Saturday, 1 p.m., Palomar College Foreign Language Building, Room F22
Pres. Mrs. Katie McReynolds 755-4047
655 Zuni Drive, Del Mar

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres. Mrs. Leo Ostrom 748-3708
15222 Hilltop Circle, Poway 92064

RANCHO SANTE FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday—Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John E. Grimm 756-1106
P. O. Box 241, Rancho Santa Fe 92067

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday, San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest Drive
Pres. Mrs. Glenn F. Bliss 463-4349
6275 Cowles Mountain, San Diego

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of president
Pres.: Mrs. Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9295 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach 92075

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club House, 5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. William Robinson 789-1987
Third & H Sts., Ramona 92065

SWEETWATER JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB
First Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of Temporary President
Temp. Pres.: Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Vista Rec. Center, 7:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. W. L. Larsen 726-3622
320 Mar Vista Dr., Vista 92083

VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday, 2 p.m. Family Association Center
Pres.: Mrs. Clara Haskins 465-0910
2352 El Prado, Lemon Grove 92045

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